Now on Display *in our Showroom!*

Today you can see the most sensational automobile ever introduced—The Outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet History, a Six in the price range of the four!

This amazing new automobile is now on display in our showrooms and we cordially invite you to come in for a personal inspection!

Judging by the tremendous interest which it has excited wherever shown—

—judging by the unqualified approval it has won from everybody, everywhere—

—the Outstanding Chevrolet will instantly impress you as the greatest dollar-for-dollar value ever offered in any automobile!

New 6-Cylinder Valve-in-Head Engine

When you lift the hood and see the new six-cylinder valve-in-head engine you will realize that a new era has dawned for the buyers of low-priced automobiles. Representing four years' development and testing by Chevrolet and General Motors engineers, embodying the discoveries of General Motors Research Staff, this new power plant is a marvel of advanced design. At every speed it operates with that delightful smoothness which everyone demands today in a modern automobile. It develops approximately 32% more power than any previous Chevrolet engine. It displays sensationally greater speed and faster acceleration. And yet, despite this brilliantly improved performance, it maintains Chevrolet's worldwide reputation for economical transportation by delivering *better than an average of twenty miles to the gallon of gasoline!*

Great Array of New Features

Matching this spectacular advance in performance is the greatest array of new features Chevrolet has ever announced and the most outstanding appearance ever achieved in any car of comparable price! The new four-wheel brakes not only assure positive safety, but are exceedingly quiet in operation. The new, heavier, finer quality transmission and rear axle gears contribute to longer life and greater stamina. The new two-beam headlamps with foot control dimming device were never before available in Chevrolet's price class. The new AC gasoline pump with filter assures constant fuel supply no matter how steep the hill. And so on throughout the entire chassis, you will find feature after feature previously demanded in the finest of automobiles and now offered on the Outstanding Chevrolet in keeping with Chevrolet's policy of constant progress!

Distinctive New Beauty

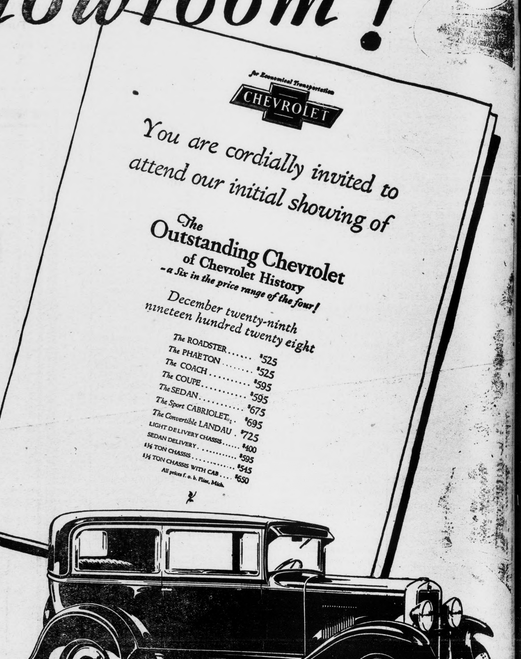
But, however impressed you may be by the mechanical superiority of the Outstanding Chevrolet, your admiration will reach even greater heights when you study the car's distinctive beauty.

Here the whole effect is one of ultra-smartness, luxury and style. Introducing modish, concave front pillars and divided moulding, embodying the comfort advantages of greater width and length, finished in smart new lustrous colors—

—the marvelous new Fisher bodies represent a masterful example of artistic coach work. Never in Fisher's long and illustrious service to the automotive industry has Fisher style supremacy been more clearly revealed! Never have beauty, comfort, convenience and staunch construction been more skillfully combined in the bodies of any automobile!

Come In and See For Yourself

So we urge you to come in today and inspect the Outstanding Chevrolet! See for yourself what distinctive beauty and thrilling performance are now available at prices so amazingly low! Learn how Chevrolet has again established an entirely new standard of motor car value!



for Economical Transportation
CHEVROLET

You are cordially invited to attend our initial showing of

The Outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet History
—a Six in the price range of the four!

December twenty-ninth
nineteen hundred twenty eight

The ROADSTER $525
The PHAETON $525
The COACH $595
The COUPE $595
The SEDAN $675
The Convertible SPORT CABRIOLET $675
The Convertible LANDAU $695
LIGHT DELIVERY CHASSIS $325
SEDAN DELIVERY CHASSIS $490
½ TON CHASSIS $595
1½ TON CHASSIS WITH CAB $645
All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

A Complete Array of Outstanding Features

New Smoothness—32% More Power
1. Smooth 6-cylinder valve-in-head motor
2. Motor fully enclosed
3. Rugged balanced crankshaft
4. Fabric camshaft gear

New Beauty
1. Beautiful new Fisher bodies
2. Beautiful new colors
3. Chromium plated radiator
4. Headlamps finished in chromium plated rims
5. Chromium plated headlamp standards
6. Cowl vent with narrow louvres
7. One piece full-crown beaded fenders
8. Rubber covered steel running boards

New Economy and Dependability
1. Better than 20 miles per gallon
2. AC gasoline pump and filter
3. Positive lubrication to all motor parts
4. Automatic lubrication to valves
5. Self-adjusting dry-disc clutch
6. Stronger rear axle gears

Faster Getaway—Greater Speed
1. Advanced compression chamber design
2. High speed gear ratio, 3.8 to 1
3. Accelerating pump on carburetor
4. Hot-spot intake manifold
5. Smooth sliding gear transmission

New Comfort and Convenience
1. Longer, roomier Fisher bodies
2. Adjustable driver's seat in all closed bodies
3. Cadet type sun visor
4. Fisher VV windshield

New Safety
1. Separate emergency brake
2. Foot control two-beam Type headlamps
3. Theft-proof Electrolock
4. Ball bearing worm-and-gear steering
5. Safety gasoline tank in rear
6. New 4-wheel brakes, safe—positive—quiet

Come in and see these Beautiful New Cars on display in our showrooms

Motor Motor Co.,

Appomattox, Virginia

QUALITY AT LOW COST

Chronology of the Year 1928

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—President Coolidge held big New Year's reception in White House.
Jan. 4—Three bodies taken from sunken submarine S-4.
Jan. 5—Secretary of War Hanford MacNider resigned and President appointed Col. Charles B. Robbins of Iowa to succeed him.
Jan. 6—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Lasker gave $5,000,000 to University of Chicago for medical research.
Seventeen bodies taken from wreck of the S-4 identified.
Jan. 11—Mexican documents published in Washington papers declared by senate investigating committee to be forged.
Fifteen more bodies taken from wreck of the S-4.
Jan. 12—Senate selected Hoover, Vare, Towner for their nations' convention and set June 26 for its convening.
Mrs. Ruth Sears and Henry J. Gray electrocuted in Sing Sing for murder of wealthy husband.
Jan. 17—President and Mrs. Coolidge and party left Washington for Havana cruise.
Jan. 19—Senate adopted resolution condemning secret fee test of Senator-elect Frank L. Smith of Illinois.
President Coolidge returned to Washington from Cuba.
Jan. 20—President Cosgrave of Irish Free State arrived in New York.
Jan. 21—President Cosgrave of Ireland called on President Coolidge and other officials.
A. P. Giannini, San Francisco banker, gave $1,500,000 to University of California.
Jan. 23—Senate passed Jones bill for reclamations of governors owned and operated merchant marine.
Feb. 3—Senate confirmed Robert W. Stewart, Standard Oil of Indiana official, as member of Federal power commission to succeed Duane Inglesby.
Feb. 10—Senate adopted resolution limiting third term to President.
Feb. 12—Herbert Hoover announced his candidacy for presidency by entering the Ohio primaries.
Feb. 15—Senate called for investigation of public utilities by trade commission.
Feb. 17—Gov Ed Jackson of Indiana freed of bribery charges because of statute of limitations.
Senate ordered investigation of coal mining conditions in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.
Feb. 20—President appointed Representative W. R. Green of Iowa as judge of court of claims.
Feb 21—H. F. Sinclair, H. M. Day, Edward B. McLean and Harry Sinclair indicted of criminal conspiracy in court in oil scandal case by justice department of Columbia Supreme court.
Naval court inquiry placed blame for Squalus disaster on commanders of submarine and navy yard auditing.
Feb. 23—House navy affairs committee scrapped the administration navy program, substituting a bill calling for 15 cruisers and one aircraft carrier within six years.
March 2—Grand jury indicted Col. Robert W. Stewart for contempt of senate in connection with Dome oil case.
Senate passed pending naval bill unchanged.
March 5—House passed $274,000,000 naval bill providing for 15 cruisers and one plane carrier.
Senator Reed of Missouri school board of education and others found guilty of insubordination and ousted from office.
March 7—Revised McNary-Haugen farm relief bill reported favorably by senate agriculture committee.
March 12—House passed bill appropriating $260,000,000 for flood control.
March 28—Senate passed Jones bill appropriating $325,000,000 for flood relief.
March 29—George Heman, former Pocatello, Idaho, banker and slayer of his wife found sane by Ohio Court of Appeals after jury had pronounced him insane.
March 31—Arthur M. Vandenberg of Grand Rapids appointed senator from Michigan to fill out term of Couzens.
Government completed purchase of Cape Cod canal.
April 3—Cyrus Locher and Hamilton appointed senator from Ohio to fill out term of Senator Willis Bender.
April 4—United States Supreme court upheld validity of Texas white primary law.
April 5—Senate passed McNary farm relief bill.
April 6—Socialist national convention in Detroit nominated Norman Thomas for President and Jasper McLevy for Vice President.
April 21—Harry F. Sinclair acquitted by jury in Teapot Dome conspiracy trial.
April 24—House passed flood control bill.
April 25—Senate passed the $250,000,000 appropriation bill after defeating amendments attacking President's policies in Nicaragua.
April 26—Senate ordered an investigation of Presidential campaign expenditures.
May 1—House passed the Hausen farm relief bill.
May 2—Senator C. J. Walsh withdrew as candidate for Democratic nomination for President.
May 3—House passed White bill to increase pay of army officers.
Edgar Rickey resigned as president of University of Chicago.
May 4—House passed bill raising pay of government employees.
May 7—Senate passed flood control bill, to avoid a veto.
May 10—Senate passed bill to reorganize diplomatic and consular service.
May 15—President Coolidge signed flood bill.
May 17—Senate voted full publicity for campaign funds.
Senate passed finance bill omitting tariff commission.
May 21—Senate approved President's veto of postal pay raise bill.
May 22—Senate passed Norris-Sinclair bill to limit government employees.
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May 25—President Coolidge signed bill to reorganize diplomatic and consular service.
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July 14—President appointed Representative W. R. Green of Iowa as judge of court of claims.
July 16—Prohibition party nominated Herbert J. Taylor of New Jersey for President and Will Varney of Virginia for Vice President.
July 17—Democratic national convention opened in Chicago.
July 18—Republican national convention opened in Kansas City.
July 19—John J. Raskob of Delaware elected chairman of Democratic national committee.
Farmer-Labor party nominated Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana for President and Will Varney of Virginia for Vice President, both of whom declined.
July 21—Prohibition party nominated William Varney of New York for President and James A. Edgerton of Virginia for Vice President.
July 22—Roy O. West of Chicago appointed secretary of the interior.
July 23—Capt. Charles Colliver and John Boland completed first of globe hopping flights in 32 days and 15 hours.
July 24—John J. Raskob announced national chairman, severed his connection with General Motors.
July 25—President Coolidge spoke at dedication of monument to Col. William Crawford was burned at Cannon Falls, Minn.
Aug. 12—Ship-to-shore airplane mail service established at New York.
Aug. 13—President Coolidge approved report of Senator Reed of Missouri on campaign expenditures of Mellons.
Aug. 17—Secretary of State Kellogg received for Paris 9 days anti-war treaties.
Reuben Clark of Utah appointed undersecretary of state.
Aug. 21—W. P. Whiting of Holyoke, Mass., paper manufacturer, appointed secretary of commerce and sworn in.
Aug. 24—Senate passed Eaton-Collier treasury and post office supply bill.
Aug. 25—Senate passed bill to refund $54,270,000 to Pennsylvania.
Secretary of State of New York, convicted of bribery, sentenced to prison.
Sept. 10—Republicans won Maine state election by heavy majorities.
Sept. 11—John Coolidge, son of President Coolidge, married Miss Florence Hayes Taft.
Sept. 12—President and Mrs. Coolidge motored to Vermont.
Sept. 13—Annual meeting of the G. A. R. opened in Detroit.
Sept. 14—President chose elected commander in chief of the G. A. R.
Sept. 15—Col. Lindbergh and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, and Dr. F. M. Gilbert awarded Harmon trophies.
Oct. 2—Congress passed last session before election.
Oct. 5—American Legion convention opened in San Francisco.
United Spanish War Veterans met in Detroit.
Oct. 8—Supreme court upheld right of Canadian fishermen to sell their daily to stock in states.
Oct. 9—Triennial convention of Episcopal church opened in Washington.
Oct. 11—Paul V. McNutt of Indiana elected national commander of American Legion.
Oct. 12—Attorney General Sargent ruled Senator Watt Creek oil field contracts invalid.
Oct. 13—Battleship Utah launched in Virginia Dedicated, President Coolidge present.
Oct. 15—Congressional medal presented to Thomas Edison by President Coolidge.
Nov. 6—Hoover and Curtis, Republican candidates for President and Vice President of United States, receiving 444 electoral votes; Al Smith and Joseph Robinson, Democratic candidates, Arkansas voted for law to prohibit transportation of cereals in vessels.
Nov. 12—Walter Olson of Rio, Ill., won national corn husking championship at Fowler, Ind.
Nov. 13—United States Supreme court upheld Florida's New York law, declared prohibition unconstitutional.
President-Elect Hoover sailed on Mayflower for cruise of Caribbean sea.
Nov. 20—Robert W. Stewart, oil magnate, committed for contempt in Teapot Dome case by jury in Washington.
Nov. 21—Senate passed Eaton-Collier measure to relieve Coolidge that cost estimates of Boulder Dam project were $40,000,000 too low.
Nov. 22—Hoover welcomed to Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Nov. 27—Hoover went a day to Montevideo, Uruguay.
Nov. 29—Hoover sailed for Rio de Janeiro on U. S. S. Utah.

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 7—United States marines defeated Nicaraguan rebels in three-day battle.
Jan. 16—Pope Pius XI issued encyclical rejecting the monstrosity of all Christian churches.
Jan. 17—Prohibition amendment opened in Havana conference by Presidents Coolidge and Machado.
Jan. 18—Rumania and Italy concluded conference on formation of bloc of Latin nations in Europe.
Jan. 24—United States marines to Nicaragua captured Sandino stronghold at El Chipote.
Jan. 30—Germany and Lithuania signed arbitration treaty.
Feb. 11—Pan-American congress rejected Mexico's plan for compulsory arbitration of international disputes.
Feb. 6—New Franco-American arbitration treaty signed in Washington by Secretary Kellogg and Ambassador Claudel.
Feb. 9—Pan-American congress rejected Mexico's plan for compulsory arbitration of international disputes.
Feb. 10—Pan-American congress set up union as American league of nations to settle disputes between members.
Feb. 11—Relations severed between America and Germany opened.
Feb. 15—Pan-American congress returned down Argentina's demand for compulsory arbitration of all disputes between nations.
Feb. 18—United States refused to let Nicaragua purchase airplanes for use in suppression of rebellion.
Feb. 19—Pan-American congress rejected Mexico's plan for compulsory arbitration of international disputes.
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June 4—Pan-American congress approved Argentina's plan for compulsory arbitration of all disputes except those affecting national independence.
June 5—Pan-American congress approved Argentina's plan for compulsory arbitration of all disputes except those affecting national independence.
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June 28—Pan-American congress approved Argentina's plan for compulsory arbitration of all disputes except those affecting national independence.
June 29—Pan-American congress approved Argentina's plan for compulsory arbitration of all disputes except those affecting national independence.
June 30—Pan-American congress approved Argentina's plan for compulsory arbitration of all disputes except those affecting national independence.
July 1—Pan-American congress approved Argentina's plan for compulsory arbitration of all disputes except those affecting national independence.
July 2—United States offered Nationalist government of China a settlement of the row step toward recognition.
July 26—France invited 14 other nations to join in Kellogg anti-war treaty in Paris on August 27.
July 27—Nationalist China planned treaty with Japan.
July 30—England and France made armament agreement on naval reduction.
Aug. 13—Yuzo-Hisa parliament, with Cosaks absent, ratified the Nettuno conventions with Italy.
Aug. 14—Argentina installed Irigoyen's war debt of about $4,200,000,000 in the Inter-parliamentary Union.
Aug. 27—Kellogg anti-war treaty signed in Paris by 15 nations.
Aug. 31—League of Nations council, at Briand-Stresemann request to interpret the Locarno pacts.
Sept. 5—Charles Evans Hughes elected judge of the world court.
Sept. 23—Italy and Greece signed treaty of arbitration and conciliation.
Sept. 27—United States note delivered to Great Britain on the naval parley breakdown as basis for next disarmament discussion.
Sept. 29—Italy rejected the Anglo French naval limitation agreement.
Oct. 13—Radio conference opened in United States and 25 nations signed international treaty.
Oct. 16—Allies and Germany agreed to hold congress to revise the Locarno regulations plan.
Dec. 8—Bolivia and Paraguay on verge of war over border dispute.
Dec. 10—Conference of American republics opened in Washington and took up Bolivia-Paraguay dispute.
Dec. 11—China's increased tariff schedule.
Dec. 12—Troops of Bolivia and Paraguay fought in Chaco region.
Dec. 14—Nicaragua mobilized its reserves.

FOREIGN

Jan. 3—Dr. C. C. Wu appointed secretary of Chinese Nationalist government.
Jan. 4—Mexico, Panama, Americas, signed Bolshevik treaty.
Jan. 5—Norway's labor cabinet resigned.
Jan. 12—Cleto Vigueu elected President of Costa Rica.
Jan. 17—Reinstatement of Japan was at once universal acclaim in Europe.
Feb 29—Italians completed subjugation of Libya, Tripoli territory.
Feb. 24—Rebellion in Spain.
Feb. 25—Two prominent officers executed by Mexican firing squad.
Feb. 26—Miss Nancy Ann Miller of Seattle, Wash., wedded former mayor of Paris, Stephen Pichon.
Feb. 27—Nationalist government in China announced it would not recognize Japanese claims for indemnity for Nanking massacre.
March 1—Japan celebrated ninth anniversary of Fascist party.
March 2—Coronation of Charles, Emperor of Austria.
March 3—Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera in Spain for 5 years.
March 4—Chinese Nationalists settled at Tsinan.
May 6—Two hundred thousand Russians celebrated May Day in Moscow.
May 7—Soviet restaurant of the Red Star.
May 8—Socialist triumph declared President-Elect of Argentina.
May 9—Hungary and Italy make armament agreement.
May 10—Greek cabinet resigned.
May 29—Chinese Nationalists capture Peking, end war to Peking dictatorship.
June 3—Marshal Chang left Peking and Nationalists entered capital city when his train was bombed.
June 4—Chinese Nationalists began occupation of Peking.
June 9—Chiang Kai-shek, south China generalissimo, resigned.
June 14—British, house of commons passed bill to end House of Lords veto power.
June 26—Yuzo-Slavian deputy killed in fight in parliament.
July 1—General election elected Peace President of Argentina.
July